

[TERMS, \$1.25 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

WHOLE No. 35.

...ing negro girls; the foam swirls and
rattles beneath the light paddle; and we
ride along in a lotus dream until our
Arab boatman rouses us by a sudden
burst of song.—*A Ride Across a Continent.*

ADVENTURE ON THE GARS

Railway travelling has its jokes as well as its perils. In Canada as well as in the States, where every train is the stage of a comedy, and sometimes of a tragedy, especially on the Erie. An incident which blended the force with the tragedy, in fact a case of waking up the wrong passenger with a vengeance, occurred on the Grand Trunk night express west lately. A southern gentleman accompanied by his wife, son, nurse and three or four daughters, was proceeding westward, and took berth for the whole party on the sleeping car. Himself and wife occupied a berth at one extremity of the car, while the daughters and nurse were compelled to seek bunks (not that they found it) at the other end, the cars being so crowded that two contiguous sections could not be obtained. The eldest daughter, aged eighteen and nine respectively, occupied the lower berth, the nurse and her charges the upper. Towards midnight the young man awoke up, and went to the drinking fountain for a drink of water; returning he went to the left hand berth, and found the girl, when, Oh, horror! What sight met her gaze? Her sister, as she supposed, was snoring peacefully with her face near a masculine face, abundantly bearded. She tottered to her side and whispered the horrible tidings in his ear. The girl arose, the hot blood of southern chivalry boiling in his veins, and rushed to the indicated berth. "It was visibly true—the same hair, the same gray poplin dress—there was no room left for doubt, and he let the slumbering man have it between the eyes, straight from the shoulder, a blow from the injured father's arm would have felled an ox. The astonished man awoke, and strove to defend himself from the shower of blows, but the surprise and his cramped position prevented him. The lady awoke and screamed "my husband," to the amazement of the pugilistic parent, who at once imagined a secret marriage; and from the opposite berth the only original daughter screamed "papa." Tableau; the father was covered with shame, and tendered ample apologies, which the assaulted at first refused to accept, wishing for revenge. At last the matter was quieted. Next morning the parties met at breakfast at Cobourg, where the ladies formed an amalgamation, and all thereafter went merry as an engine bell; the assaulted entering Toronto in Triumph, with two black eyes, a nose big enough for two, and a frontispiece illustrated with cuts.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Horrible Butchery.

A correspondent writing from Constantinople, says: "A horrible incident occurred at Trebizond a few days since, which spread consternation throughout the whole city. In the space of a few minutes only, seventeen victims fell under the knife of a madman. Four were killed on the spot, ten mortally and three slightly wounded. Each victim received but a single wound, which in all cases was aimed at the heart. The assassin is a man of small stature, but strong and robust, about fifty years of age, sometimes calls himself a Persian, sometimes a Russian, sometimes a Christian and at others a Mussulman. During the past four months he has occupied a hole in an old wall, half of which has fallen with decay, in one of the frequented streets of Trebizond, where he sold in the open air old iron, which he collected from every corner of the town. He commenced his butcheries in broad day, at eight o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm, thus prepared he commenced walking slowly up the street he inhabits, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and quickly concealing his weapon after each murderous blow, left his surprised victim totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death wound and unable to denounce the assassin. An end was made to the bloody work of the madman or fanatic by a barber, who succeeded in felling the assassin to the earth with a well-aimed blow from a heavy stick of wood, when he was immediately seized, disarmed and handed over to the authorities. He was taken before the Governor, where, after an examination by two physicians, no evidence whatever of insanity was discovered.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sunday Liquors Bill, which proposes to impose further restrictions on the sale of liquors in England on Sundays, was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee has now issued its report, and the substance of its decision will be found in the following paragraph: "The concurrent testimony of all the witnesses proves that for many years past there has been a steady, decided and progressive improvement in the morals, habits, tastes, and manners of the people. The advance of education, the wider diffusion of knowledge, and the moral influences which have been brought to bear upon them have doubtless all contributed to produce this satisfactory result. Regarding, then, this general improvement, and at the same time bearing in mind the fact that the habits of the upper and middle classes of society are far more temperate at the present day than was the case in the early part of the century, your Committee are of opinion that it is not too much to hope that as the working classes also advance in self-improvement, and are actuated by that self-respect which is engendered by improved education, the vice of drunkenness will gradually disappear without the necessity of further coercive measures on the part of the Legislature. In this view your Committee cannot recommend the passing of the Bill referred to their consideration."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday last in the laundry of Messrs Campbell & Sons, Mono Mills, by which about \$15,000 worth of property was destroyed. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the large chimney. The first time it was discovered the fire was put out, but on the last occasion the destruction of the laundry, dwelling house and sheds ensued. About one-half of the furniture and a small quantity of leather were saved. No insurance.

TO NEW YORK

London, Ont., is going to try the Saturday early closing move.

There is a firm in England by the name of "Guthrie and Sons," who have been successful in making paper out of wood, and it is to be started in Montreal.

The Great Plague has appeared in Egypt and in some parts of Russia.

Photography of Paris has been successfully taken from M. Nadar's balloon. It is an extraordinary fire in the town of Goderich destroyed property to the amount of \$10,000.

The Australian cricketers will pass another year in Europe, and will winter in France.

Wine umbrellas have become the rage in Paris, and the demand for ice is unprecedented.

The colony of Barbados is uneasy because many inhabitants of the island feel there are no Pontons.

The Great Plague has appeared in Egypt and in some parts of Russia.

Strenuous, the Penion head-centre, is now in Paris earning a livelihood by giving lessons in English.

A new engine for the Northern Railway was turned out by the Kingston Locomotive Company on Tuesday.

Col. E. J. Cogswell, the captor of the assassin Booth, has been nominated for Recorder in Richmond county, Ohio.

John H. Suratt announces his intention of going into business in Maryland as soon as his so-called trial is over.

An infant son of Dr. D. G. Card, of Hartford, Conn., was strangled to death with the contents of a tea pot the other day.

On Friday, six boys met with their death by being drowned whilst bathing at Prestayn, a village a few miles distant from "Nelly."

The silver movement has come to an end in Hamilton, says the *Globe* of Tuesday, and silver is taken at par in all the retail stores.

The wine crop in France is described unfavorably as the most abundant and best in quality that has ever been grown within the memory of man.

Congress has expressed himself willing to fight McCool, but the latter declines—most likely on account of the conduct of Cyprip at Cold Spring.

In 1811 population of Toronto 18,420; in 1851, 30,775; in 1868, 69,000. Number of houses in Toronto in 1857 was 7,476, being an increase over 1856 of 661, and 2,212 over 1859. Over 13,000 now.

The Empress Charlotte has again become insane, and requires to be carefully watched day and night. She has formed designs of going to Miramar, and it is difficult to divert her mind from the subject.

Cholera is spreading at Mazang, where the deaths reach 200 daily. Europeans as well as the Moorish population have fallen victims to the disease. The epidemic is also spreading at Irtah but declining at Cusababana.

At Cornish Flat, New York, recently, a streak of lightning ran down a tree and went into the earth, tearing open a hole from which a stream of water has continually bubbled since. The stream runs from a place hitherto dry, and near which no water was supposed to exist.

At half past eight on last Saturday evening, a man, horse and wagon, got into the lake at Mill's wharf. The man was soon got out; but it took considerable time to rescue the horse. A man jumped into the water, cut the harness, and so got it out. The horse is still in the lake.

SOY EARLY.—The *Goderich Signal* says:—Experience having proven conclusively that early sown fall wheat stands the best chance of escaping the mildew, we would advise farmers to have it in the ground as near the first of September as possible, taking the precaution to secure the best seed, and using salt with a free hand.

FOREIGN ENGLISH.—The Emperor Nicholas was very anxious that all his children should learn English in their extreme youth; but the agents employed were not very particular as to the part of the British Isles from which they selected the required *ladies*, so that some years afterwards, when the Imperial children were "put through their paces" by an English visitor at the Court of St. Petersburg, it was discovered, to the dismay of the Emperor and Empress, that the Czar's wife spoke with a decided Scotch accent; while the Grand Duke Constantine's tongue had a tinge of Dublin "jockey," and the Grand Duchess Olga pronounced the language of Shakespeare and Milton after the manner of that Taffy "who was a Welshman."

DEATH IN THE HOUSE.—Early on Friday morning last, Mr. Charles Drycott, proprietor of the "Star Inn, Front Street, in this city, came to his death by falling from a window of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. Deceased was a man weighing about 200 pounds, and while in a state of somnambulism walked out of the window, and fell about fifteen feet. Owing to his heavy weight, the fall, although not a high one, proved fatal. One leg and an arm were broken, and he received seven internal injuries, which resulted in his death on Saturday morning. Deceased was an engineer on the Grand Trunk for a number of years, and he was at the Crimean war in the same capacity. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. The body arrived here on Saturday, and was buried yesterday.—*Globe.*

FIRE.—A little before daylight on the 10th inst., Brown and Peterson's foundry, which employed about 50 men, most of them with families, was observed to be on fire near the roof of the moulding shop. Everything being dry as tinder, the fire spread with great rapidity, and by five o'clock the foundry and most of its contents were completely consumed, including a large lot of rapping and thrashing machines, besides all the patterns, which alone cost eight or ten thousand dollars. Large piles of valuable seasoned lumber were also burned. The foundry was surrounded by houses, but by the exertions of our firemen, only one dwelling house close to the foundry was burned. Loss estimated about twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of about eleven thousand dollars on buildings and materials. Cause of fire unknown as yet.

CARRIE SAGACITY.—On Wednesday evening, several boys were amusing themselves by sailing on some planks that were floating on the dock near the Arbroath Station, when one of their number fell into the water, a person accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog, was passing at the time. The animal at once plunged into the water and attempted to catch hold of the boy, who was hanging on by the plank. But our wise municipal ruler, in the shape of a dog, had issued his "proclamation" to prevent the dogs from making dogs, so that the dog was muzzled. In vain did it attempt to rescue the drowning boy, uttering dismal howls, as if to taunt the race that fettered him. Finding its inability to save the boy while thus restricted, it then almost incredibly sagacity to swim to the side and renewed its wall amongst the bystanders, until it was freed, when again it rushed into the water and brought the boy safely to the shore.—*Public Advertiser.*

DETECTIVE MASON IN WEST YORK.—Detective Mason was on the qui vive for delinquent tavern keepers during last Monday and Tuesday in West York. Thirty-five writs of summons issued in the County Court, in which Mason is plaintiff, were placed in the Sheriff's hands for service, on Saturday. The following is the special endorsement on each of them:—"The following are the particulars of the plaintiff's claim:—The defendant is guilty of keeping open his house for the sale of liquor in violation of the laws of the Province, and of the County of West York. The defendant is liable to a fine of \$100 for selling and giving away liquor in said tavern during said polling days, at said election of a member for the House of Commons for said electoral division, contrary to the statute in that behalf, &c. The probability is, that in the majority of them, pleas will be filed, in which case the trials will not come off until the December sittings. The plaintiff can enter up judgment within ten days if there is no defence made; \$7,000 is a large amount for two days' work.—*Globe.*

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, (Eng.) on July 27th, Mr. Roebuck paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Lord Brougham, and asked if it were the intention of the Government to propose the erection of a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey? Sir C. Bowyer thought steps should be taken to cause the body of Lord Brougham to be removed from Canine to England. Mr. Osborne remarked that the House had not been unmindful of the great public services rendered by Lord Brougham, reminding the House that a special favour had been conferred upon him in the issuing of a new patent, continuing his peerage to a near relative. Mr. Disraeli admitted the great services of Lord Brougham, and intimated that the Government had been considering the propriety of erecting a statue to his memory, as well as a proposal to erect a statue to the memory of Professor Faraday. Notwithstanding recent experience with regard to statues, he trusted some means would be devised for perpetuating the memory of these great men in a creditable manner. Mr. Gladstone thought the services of Lord Brougham demanded a public recognition.

BIRTHS.

In Newmarket, on Thursday, the 13th inst., the wife of A. Boulton, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., on her 20th birthday, by drowning while crossing Lake Simcoe in a small boat, Jennie, daughter of Mr. Willson, Reid, of East Gwillimbury.

NEW MARKET MARKETS.

August 10, 1868.	
Flour 2 barrel	\$7 00 @ \$7 50
Fall Wheat 2 bushel	0 00 @ 1 50
Spring Wheat 2 bushel	1 35 @ 1 40
Oats 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lamb, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Dressed Hogs 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Hides, 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 50
Sheepskins, each	0 20 @ 0 30
Potatoes 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter 2 lb.	0 00 @ 0 20
Eggs 2 doz.	0 12 @ 0 14
Flour per dozen	0 00 @ 0 12
Wool 2 lb.	0 00 @ 0 25

TORONTO MARKETS.

August 18, 1868.	
Flour 2 barrel	\$9 00 @ \$9 50
Fall Wheat 2 bushel	0 00 @ 1 50
Spring Wheat 2 bushel	1 30 @ 1 40
Oats 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley 2 bushel	1 00 @ 1 12
Beef 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lamb, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Dressed Hogs 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Hides, 2 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 50
Sheepskins, each	0 20 @ 0 30
Potatoes 2 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter 2 lb.	0 00 @ 0 20
Eggs 2 doz.	0 12 @ 0 14
Flour per dozen	0 00 @ 0 12
Wool 2 lb.	0 00 @ 0 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 5 Company, 12th Batt.
WILL music at the Armory at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, August the 21st, 1868. All must attend.

A. BOULTBEE,
Capt. Commanding.
Newmarket, August 18, 1868. 35-1

Cow Estray.
CLARE on the premises of the subscriber, Lot 2, 7th Con. Whitechurch, on the 8th inst., a COW. The owner is required to prove property, defray expenses, and remove at once.

SAMUEL LEE,
Newmarket, August 18, 1868. 35-3p

Dog Wanted.

A GOOD PRICE will be paid for a Thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog. Apply at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Newmarket, August 18, 1868. 35-3

J. H. JOHNSON'S

SASH, DOOR,
Blind and Planing Factory!
Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of

MOULDINGS!

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.

SHOP, Corner Mill & Baglan-sts., NEWMARKET.

January 23, 1867. 14-5

For Sale or to Rent.

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.

March 24, 1868. 14-1f

Buggy for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, cheap for Cash.

At Souter & Trent's.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 26-1f

A Cottage to Let.

SITUATED on Orchard Street, Apply to Mr. Charles Goshall, of to Mr. Philip Cook, Ringwood P.O.

Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-16-3p

ADAM MILLER, Publisher,
62, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, August 5, 1868. 33-3

WORTHEN & BAKER'S

PATENT
HAND LOOM!
THIS Superior Loom weaves Tweed, Jeans, Salinett, Linsey, Blanket Twill, Flannel, Balmoral Skirting, Flax and Tery Linen Bagging, Wool and Rag Carpeting, &c., &c. It lets off the Warp, throws the shuttle, creates the Treadles, and winds up the Cloth, by simply turning an easy crank. Thirty yards per day can be woven, and even four yards in an hour can be wrought upon it. To make the changes from one kind of cloth to another requires but two minutes, and is so simple and easy that a child can make them after once showing.

WORTHEN & BAKER,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Looms, Warps, Filling Yarns,
7, 1 Adam, Street, NEWARK,
ROBBINS, SHUTTLES, &c., &c.,
COATICOOK, QUE.,
and
PORT HOPE, ONT.
For further particulars enclose stamp and address
REDMOND SIMPSON, Agent,
Newmarket, Ont.
August 1, 1868. 33-8

MONEY TO LOAN!

APPLY TO
A. BOULTBEE.

VOLUNTEERS'

PORTABLE
SODA WATER,
A MOST APPROPRIATE AND
REFRESHING BEVERAGE!
FOR THE
SUMMER MONTHS!
AND
FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY SODA WATER
HITHERTO IN USE.

PIC-NIC & TEA PARTIES,

HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.,
Should always have a supply on hand.

ONE PACKET MAKES A GLASS OF
SODA WATER.

SOLD BY THE GROSS AT \$2.00

Orders by Post addressed to
NEWMARKET DRUG STORE.

DR. HACKETT'S OFFICE

For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davison House.

* Office hours from 8 to 10, a.m., 1 to 3, p.m., and 6 to 8, p.m.
Newmarket, June 17, 1868. 26-1f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET,
NEW MARKET.

BEG to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Stock to Dr. Hackett, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Pearson, Surgeon-Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Bond's and the Davison House.

SOUTER & TRENT

Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS,
TOBACCOES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Which they are prepared to sell
RETAIL,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!
Newmarket, May 29, 1868. 22-1f

J. H. JOHNSON'S

SASH, DOOR,
Blind and Planing Factory!
Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of

MOULDINGS!

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.

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A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.

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A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, cheap for Cash.

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Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 26-1f

A Cottage to Let.

SITUATED on Orchard Street, Apply to Mr. Charles Goshall, of to Mr. Philip Cook, Ringwood P.O.

Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-16-3p

ADAM MILLER, Publisher,
62, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, August 5, 1868. 33-3

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,
AND OTHER MARKETS.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS!
AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH
And Imported Direct, we are prepared to sell at
SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!
To those buying from us, we will give
SIGN OF THE BIG T.
At the sign of the Big T
NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.
BURK & HARRISON,
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GINGER WINE,
ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Tea.
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Coffee.
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Ginger Wine.
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Syrups.
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Groceries.
A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT.
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!

NEW MARKET
AND SUTTON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WM. & A. B. ORR
WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, VELVETEENS,
SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.
— ALSO —
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,
HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!
MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER, TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,
Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

NEAT, CHEAP, AND STYLISH; WITH A
SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

* Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits.—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. & A. B. ORR.
Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868. 1-1f

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!
CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c.
— ALSO —
Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,
AND A FEW SETS OF THE
GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS-HOOPS!
1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.
OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.
OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!
WITH THE ABOVE,
STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS ANY IN THE DOMINION.
Bd kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.
SYKES & ELVIDGE.
Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-1f

What every Farmer Needs!

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Arrow's Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow! The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground. The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows. N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.
Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.
JAS. S. WETHERELL,
Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 13-3p

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES
READING BOOKS!
Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.
First Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.
Second Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.
Third Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Twenty cents.
Fourth Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Thirty cents.
Fifth Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Forty cents.
Sixth Book, with 21 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Fifty cents.
G. M. BINNS,
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats,
BIRD CAGES,
FLOWER VASES, WALKING CANES,
WINDOW-BLIND PAPER,
And numerous other varieties, constantly receiving, at
BINNS VARIETY STORE.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

N. PEARSON,
DENTIST,
EVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket, OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE, Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and
* All Work Warranted.
Office on stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.
May 29, 1868. 22-1f

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CANADIAN SPEAKER
AND
ELOCUTIONARY READER,
COMPRISING a Choice Collection of Oration, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—
Edited and compiled by
EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART.
250 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS.
G. M. BINNS,
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f

Money to Lend.
MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms made advantageous to the Farming Community.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
Expenses Moderate.
Apply to
J. W. COLLINS,
Newmarket.
December 29, 1867. 16-1

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE!
IN THE WORLD:
DR. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS
SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Croup, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs.
They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School Teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1867.
I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a most careful trial, and have little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's.
T. W. CASEY,
Lecturer to the R.W.G.L. of I.O. of G. Templars.
Napanee, November 28, 1867.
I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special service, that I think them better than any other.
JOHN S. CLARKE, Walsby Minister.
Toronto, February 28, 1868.
I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz: they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more.
THOMAS McCREAY,
Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance."
* These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substances.
BLACKLEY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES.
They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known.
My child, fifteen months old, passed 32 worms after taking your worm candies, all the large size from six to thirteen inches long.
MRS. ANNA WILSON, Napanee, Ont.
Mr. JAMES BLACKLEY,
Dear Sir—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly.
BENJAMIN BRIGGS, Napanee.
* Mothers make one trial.
For sale at Bentley's, Souter & Co's, and C. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Drug-gists throughout the Dominion.
March 17, 1868. 12-1f

Poetry.

For Me Alone.

I care not, be they like the sky
When summer's love is tender,
Or like the gray of evening,
Or midday's starry splendour;
I care not, be they dim with age,
Or bright with youth's experience—
For as alone must shine the eyes
That meet my heart's acceptance!

It matters not that Beauty seal
The lips that greet me kindly,
Love looketh through the light of Love,
And ever loveth blindly.
I ask no other favours—
Than that of Love's completeness—
But that I would press to mine
Must keep me as their sweetness!

Full speech and hand may be the hand,
And strong the arm that holds it,
And full should be the life when such
The power that fully holds it;
But be it soft or hard, the hand
That brings a heart within it,
Must hold no other hand than mine—
Or never hope to win it!

For hands but work as wills the heart,
And lips but speak its teachings,
And eyes but look where shines the light—
The light of Love's beaming light—
So, whether weak with weary age,
Or strong with youth's experience,
For as alone must beat the heart
That wins my heart's acceptance!

Miscellaneous.

The Cantankerous Fool.

The human being who is called a *Privileged Person* is generally a cantankerous fool. Sometimes, indeed, the privileged person is so privileged because of the possession of invaluable qualities which make him bear with anything, he says and does. Even where these are amiss, they are so magnificently counterbalanced. But the cantankerous fool from whom there is no escaping is the most privileged of all privileged people. No matter how ill-behaved and provoking he is, you must just suffer it. No matter how far in the wrong he is, you must just try to smooth him down and make things straight. If you get into any altercation or difference with the fool, you are at a great disadvantage. He has no character to lose; but you probably have a reputation for good sense and good humour which any conspicuous disturbance would damage. Then, restrictions of decency in language and conduct fetter you, which are to the fool what the green rushes were to Samson. You could not for your life get up and roar, as you have seen the fool get up and roar. If you know a man will follow like a bull if you differ from him in opinion, you just listen to his opinion and hold your tongue. If you know a dog bites, you give him a wide berth. If a ditch be very pestiferous when stirred up, you don't stir it up. The great principle on which the privileges of cantankerous folly and ill-nature found is this: that as we go on through life we grow somewhat cowardly; and if a thing be disagreeable, we just keep out of its way; sometimes by rather shabby expedients. Well, after all, the difference paid to the cantankerous fool is not a desirable difference. True it is, that if you have to get twelve men to concur with you in a plan for bringing water into the town of which you are chief magistrate, or painting the church of which you are an incumbent, or making some improvement in the management of the college of which you are principal, you bestow more pains and thought on the one impracticable, stupid, wrongheaded, and cantankerously foolish person of the twelve, than upon all the other eleven. But this is just because you treat that impracticable and cantankerous person as you would treat a baby, or an idiot, or a bulldog, or a jackass. The apparent deference you pay the cantankerous man, is simply an inferior degree of the same thing that makes you confess yourself a teapot if a raving madman has you at an open window, and says he will throw you over unless you forthwith confess yourself a teapot. Figg-headed folly is so disagreeable a thing, that you would do a good deal to keep it from intruding itself upon your reluctant gaze; and the cantankerous fool-petted, smoothed down, complimented, deferred to—is truly in the most degraded position a rational being can easily reach. "Oh, let us humour him: he is only Snooks the cantankerous fool!" "Give in to him a little: he will make no end of a row if you don't," such are the reflections of the people who yield to him. If he had any measure of sense, he would see how degraded is his position, what a humiliating thing it is to be deferred to on the terms on which he is deferred to. But the notion of the presence of sense is excluded by the very terms of his definition. For how can there be sense in a cantankerous fool?—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Learn a Trade.

The value of learning a trade becomes more valuable to us every day. Scarcely a day passes but some young man is asking of us to point out a field of labour for him. With good attainments, perhaps, or an insatiable desire to be at work at something whereby an honest penny may be turned, he finds himself landed as it were at the first ebb of the tide. The slightest recession of trade deposits him on the shore, among the weeds of idleness, and unwholesome vapours bedevil his mind. There is scarcely a man in business but has an experience similar to ours; his young friends continually envying him the privilege of working in a well-defined field, and wishing that, like him, they had something to strike at. These young men are generally afflicted with the disease of ambition. They want to be something more than common, and mistaking often their desires for the ability to satisfy them, they flatter themselves that they are fit for something better than the common run of humanity. Their great fault is in trying to achieve manhood without serving an apprenticeship to it, and they find themselves, when they should be prepared for their life work, wondering what it will be, and fretting because it does not declare itself, and nine out of ten waiting in vain for such a call, go into politics, agriculture, and getting it. The great remedy for all this is a trade, thoroughly learned. The time frittered away in trying to discover desirable and easy roads to success footed up a considerable total on the loss side of the balance sheet.

Walking Exercise.

The special advantages of walking, as an exercise, are many. Perhaps the most important is, that it takes us out of doors, and keeps us there in the pure air and the bright sunshine. The exercise, which is gentle and prolonged, increases not only the frequency but the fulness of respiration, thus bringing a much larger quantity of oxygen into the lungs, and through them to the blood, thereby giving the finishing touch to the process of digestion and vitalizing "the red current of life." Another advantage to respiration is this: when a person is sitting or standing still, the exhaled air from the lungs, which is unfit to be breathed again, fills the space about the face, and a portion of it is taken into the lungs at the next breath; especially is this the case if the head is bent forward; but when a person is walking and expels the air from his lungs, his head is carried past the expired air before he draws in another breath, and thus he gets a supply of pure air, with its full proportion of oxygen, at every inspiration, and thus is the vigour and vivacity which results from exercise in the open air partially accounted for. Walking is very beneficial to the digestive organs, by the gentle yet constant motion which it imparts to them, and which is essential to their long-continued healthful action. It brings into action and properly develops more muscles than any other mode of exercise. It also tends to equalize the circulation of the blood.

One great objection to walking is, that it takes so much time. True, it takes some time; more, as a general thing, than it does to ride; but so does the accomplishment of anything desirable; and is not good health desirable? In the end, however, it results in the saving of time, by preserving the health and increasing the vigour of all the physical and mental functions. In no way is there so much time wasted, to say nothing of vitality, as in being ill; and yet people are unwilling to give a little time to keeping well.

To obtain the greatest amount of good from walking, it must, like everything else, be done right. In the first place, it is always best to have some definite object in view when going out to walk, some particular place or object of interest to see, some purpose to accomplish, or some friend to visit, and not walk merely for the purpose of walking, if any other object can be attained at the same time. But better walk without any object than not walk at all. The position of the body while walking is of great importance. The body should incline slightly forward from the hips, if walking slowly, and the inclination should increase according to the rapidity of the walk. The head should be kept on a line with the body, the shoulders and hips held back, and the chest unimpeded in its action by tight clothing or otherwise. The arms should be allowed to swing freely at the side. The respiration should be carried on entirely through the nostrils, and not through the mouth. In commencing a long walk, walk slowly at first, and gradually increase the speed. Invalids, and persons who are unaccustomed to walking, should begin with short walks, being careful not to overdo, and increase the distance as their strength and endurance increase. Any one who will practise this precept—never ride when you can just as well walk—will not only be more vigorous and healthy, but will accomplish far more than he or she otherwise would.

English Coal.

The amount of coal extracted from the mines of Great Britain in the year 1866 was 101,000,000 tons, while that of the whole world was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 176,000,000 tons, our country thus producing seventy-three per cent. of the whole. Half the carrying power of British railways is occupied in carrying this coal, which is the "philosopher's stone" of the country, not because it turns everything into gold, but because it makes everything cheap, does so much work, and is the maintaining power of the nation. These results are due to the fact that it is capable of producing heat in such great quantities, and heat and mechanical power are convertible terms. It is rather a humiliating fact that all the mechanical power during his life is more than covered by the power stored up in one poor cart-load of coal. In fact, the annual coal produce of the United Kingdom is equivalent to the power exerted 630,000,000 horses, working eight hours per day, for one year. The work of raising this coal is something immense. The Great Pyramid is reported to have been raised by 100,000 men, working for twenty years, and it contains 3,394,307 cubic yards of stone. The coal raised by about 250,000 British coal miners in the year 1866 was about 100,000,000 cubic yards, or thirty times the bulk of the Great Pyramid.

A Smart Girl.

One of the judges of the assizes, some time ago, happened to call on a friend at some distance from Reading where the assize was held, and not knowing his way back, was quietly jogging along, when he fell in with a buxom girl on horseback, and inquired of her if she knew where he should turn off to go to Reading. "Certainly," said she. "I know every inch of the way, and can guide you." "Well," said the judge, who was not a little eccentric, and withal somewhat renowned for his gruffness and coarseness of manners, "if you are going that way, I will join you on your way, for poor company is better than none." They did jog on, entered into conversation, and had a pleasant time of it, which had the effect of destroying the consciousness of distance. At length the judge felt that it was time to have arrived at the point where she said he must turn off, which, at the time of his first enquiry, she stated to be about two miles. "Madame," said he, "have we got near the place I am to turn off?" "Yes, yes," said she, "we passed it about a mile and a half back." "Why didn't you tell me?" said the judge, in a great rage. "Well, sir, the reason I didn't was, that I thought with you, that poor company was better than none."

"My 'pinion is'" said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washin' day does it out of pure spite."

VARIETIES.

Painful is silent poetry, and poetry a speaking picture.

The inmates of a blind asylum sometimes see hard times. No need of eyes for that.

His submits to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

Nature's evil nor the good that men do is ever interred with their bones, but live after them.

Science does more for the brute than the man. Flies attacked by the most fatal disorders are frequently cured after death.

At last accounts, the man who "got off" a speech was trying to get on again, he having discovered that his "train of remarks" was the wrong one.

The latest intelligence from India states incessant rains prevailed in Bengal for nine days, flooding the country, and causing, it is feared, considerable injury to the crops.

What a marked distinction there is between brutal courage and the laudable conduct of principle; yet they are frequently confounded by the undiscerning, who set down the blustering for bravery.

A *murderer* switch got a gravel train through the engine house at Beverly, Mass., on the 1st, demolishing the building and severely injuring ten men, one of whom, Richard Barrett, had eight ribs broken.

A verdict for \$7500 damages was given at the late Lewis' assizes against the India Peninsula Railway Company at the suit of Mrs. Howard, whose husband had been killed by a collision on defendant's line of railway.

Squa-va-na, an old Chief of the Ottawa Indians, died recently, and a medal was found hanging on his neck which he had worn for fifty-four years, and which was presented to him, in 1814, by the British government.

Edwin Lee, a youth, seventeen years of age, was bathing on Sunday at the Corporation baths in Exeter, when, taking a dive from a springboard, he by some means dislocated his spine near the neck, and died the following day.

The real authors of "The Girl of the Period," and of all the papers on the topic in the *Saturday Review*, is Mrs. Lynn Lynton, a tolerably well-known novelist, and a lady who supports a large family, unaided, by the use of her pen.

The question of an Indian gold currency is exciting much attention. It is stated that Government, as a tentative measure, intend to admit English and Australian coverings at their full commercial value, without declaring them a legal tender.

Good Reasons.—An American paper gives reasons for not publishing a poetic effusion as follows: The rhythm sounds like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measured with a yard, and others with a ten-foot pole.

The peach was originally a poisonous almond. Its fleshy parts were used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia. The transplantations and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit that we now enjoy.

Daniel Webster once affirmed in company that no lady ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said a lady of his acquaintance. The "Great Expounder," soon after received a letter from his fair disputant, where, after her signature, stood: "P.S.—Who is right now, you or I?"

Poisoning by a Nurse.—A nurse has been arrested at Geneva, Switzerland, on a charge of poisoning successfully eight persons whom she had under her care. The only explanation given for the crime is a sort of homicidal monomania, as she does not appear to have derived any profit from the death of these persons.

Often ask than decide questions; This is the way to better your knowledge. Your ears teach you, not your tongue. So long as you are ignorant, be not ashamed to be instructed; if you cannot satisfy yourself, seek satisfaction elsewhere. All know not alike, and none all things. You may help another, and he you.

Lord Alphonstone was asleep in church while the minister, a very able-bodied preacher, was holding forth. At length the parson stopped and cried, "Waken, my Lord Alphonstone." A grunt, and then "I'm no sleepin' minister." "But ye are sleepin'." I wagger ye dinna ken what I said last." "Ye said 'waken, my Lord Alphonstone.'" "Ay, ay; but I wagger ye dinna ken what I said last afore that." "I wagger ye dinna ken yersel."

Never "Knock Under"—No, never. Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the Father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right sort of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things, that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with heaven's help, cannot surmount.

TRAVELLER'S MISTAKE.—A commercial traveller who happened to have a large amount of money in his possession, just before retiring at a small country hotel in the West, took the precaution to look under the bed, to see that no intruder was concealed there. He was horrified to see, by the dim light of the candle, the proportions of a massive human head and shoulders half hidden among a pile of bandboxes and other rubbish. The gentleman seized his money and his revolver, and called upon the robber to come forth. An ominous silence succeeded; and it occurred to the traveller that the villain was taking deliberate aim to shoot him, and he instantly blazed away with his pistol. The report alarmed the house; landlord and chambermaids rushed in; the guest pointed out the place where the robber was concealed; and an investigation discovered the cause of the alarm in a bronze bust of Daniel Webster, with a bullet-hole through the middle of his forehead.

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